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B.A. (Programme)/II/III

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE (B)—Paper II

(Intermediate English)

(Admissions of 2005/2006 and onwards in respect of Students of Regular Colleges/NCWEB)

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Note:— The maximum marks printed on the question paper are applicable for the students of the regular colleges (Cat. 'A'). These marks will, however, be scaled up proportionately in respect of the students of NCWEB at the time of posting of awards for compilation of result.

(Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.)

Attempt All questions.

- (A) Based on a study of your course book, say whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F). 5
 - (i) A handshake and a 'Namaste' perform the same function.

- (ii) There is little or no difference between socializing and chatting with friends.
- (iii) "Asking for favours we make the task look easier than it really is."
- (iv) Teachers often introduce and teach difficult vocabulary items before these appear in the reading passage.
- (v) The indirect approach to vocabulary learning is the least effective way to learn new words.
- (vi) The first rule of good writing is to learn not to revise and edit one's work many times before submitting it.
- (vii) Intonation refers to the changes in the pitch of our voice when we speak a language.
- (viii) Good listeners make bad learners.
- (ix) Among close friends and family, intimacy is marked by using impolite language.
- (x) Indian English sounds very different because its stress patterns are strongly influenced by Indian languages.

- (B) Based on a study of the various units in your course book, answer only *five* of the following questions in your own words:

 5×2=10
 - (i) Write two sentences that you would use while taking leave of someone.
 - (ii) What is small talk?
 - (iii) Split any two of the following words into their syllables:

 vacation; footnote; truth; heavyweight.
 - (iv) How will you refuse or disagree with someone?Support your answer with an example.
 - (v) What is intensive listening?
 - (vi) What is the importance of note-taking?
 - (vii) List two functions of writing.
 - (viii) What does a 'first draft' mean in the process of writing?

2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Childhood, about twenty years ago, was a delight. Although school occupied an important part of a child's life, playing games was also an important activity encouraged by parents and teachers. Today the leisure hours of a child are spent in front of the TV or the computer. What has remained as a cherished memory of my childhood, are the games I played in the compound of the flats where my parents lived. Dodge ball, hide and seek, seven tiles, gilli danda and many more. Sometimes we hired cycles for a mere 30 paise for half an hour.

A week before Holi, Deepavali or Navratri, we assembled, planned and prepared how we would celebrate these festivals and what dresses we would buy. We learnt to win, lose, share and above all, learnt to be together. Today the attitude of most parents is "stop flaying games and get down to business". They see work and play as

two different things. They feel that playing is frivolous. But a fun working environment is more productive than a routine one. People who enjoy work come up with a lot of ideas about how to have fun. There is a close relationship between play and creativity. It is not so important to be serious about important things. Some of the most important human inventions and ideas were originally conceived for the purpose of play.

Most of life presents you with a win/lose proposition, if you don't win you lose. However, when you play, a different logic works—a win/no win logic. This is an important difference, because it means that instead of being punished for our mistakes we learn from them. This makes the child more resilient when she/he grows up and faces failure or defeat in actual life. Such people do not give up hope. They look forward to facing newer challenges.

Questions:

- (A) (i) Why was the writer's childhood "a delight"?
 - (ii) How do children spend their free time today?
 - (iii) What were the important lessons that the children learnt during festivals?
 - (w) Explain the "different logic" that works when you play.
 - (v) How is this "different logic" useful to us in actual life? 2x5=10
- (B) Say whether the following statements are True (T)or False (F). Correct the false ones.
 - (i) Twenty years ago, childhood meant sitting in front of the TV or the computer.
 - (ii) Nowadays, work and play are seen as two different things.
 - (iii) People who enjoy their work cannot be , productive.

		(iv) Creativity has a close relationship with play.
		(v) When we learn from mistakes, we grow up weak and are unable to accept failures.
3.	(A)	Complete the sentences using one of the following
		nouns + the correct preposition: 5
		university, student, rat, meeting, car, contact, in,
		of, with, at, on, to
		(i) You can hire athe airport.
		(ii) I saw athe kitchen.
		(iii) I am in regularmy school friends.
		(iv) Sonia is a student at theDelhi.
		(v) Did you attend theFriday?
	(B)	Complete the sentences by choosing the most
		appropriate word from the ones given in the
		brackets: 5
		(i) The trainpast at high speed.
		(rustled/roared/howled)
		(ii) Don't throw the bananaon the road.
	-	(peal/peel/pale)
	•	••

(iii)	I have	anwith	the	${\tt dentist}$	on
	Thursda	ıv.		•	

(arrangement/appointment/settlement)

- (v) As I was crossing the road, I dropped my ice cream on the..................... (floor/soil/ground)
- 4. (A) Choose the correct form of the verb—singular or plural:

Example: Where is/are my letters?

- (i) Those jeans are/is nice.
- (ii) Fortunately, the news wasn't/weren't too bad.
- (iii) Four days isn't/aren't long enough for a good holiday.
- (iv) Do you think the people is/are happy with the present government?
- (v) <u>Do/does</u> they know how the accident happened?

(B)	Put	Put the parts of the sentence in the correct order: 5			
	Exa	mple': (the party/very much/everybody enjoyed)			
	•	Everybody enjoyed the party very much.			
	(i)	(opposite the lake/a new office/are building)			
		They			
	(ii)	(on Saturday night/didn't see you/at the party)			
	•	I			
	(iii)	(at the top/your name/write/of the page)			
		Please:			
	(iv)	(the news/phoned him immediately/after			
		hearing)			
	•	I			
	(v)	(won/easily/the match)			
	٠	We			

5 .	(A)	Wha	t would you say in the following situations?
		Use	You look/You sound/I feel as if Use the words
		in b	rackets to make your sentence.
		Exa	nple : Your friend comes into the room. He
•			looks at your dinner with longing.
			You say to him: You look as if you are
•	-4*		very hungry. (be/hungry)
·		(i)	You meet Ahmed. He has cuts and bruises
			on his face.
			You say to him: (be/a fight)
		(ü)	You have run two kilometers. You are very
			tired.
			You say to a friend : I
			(run/a marathon)
	•	(iii)	Shabana sounds happy and excited about her
			new job.
			·You say to her : (enjoy/new job)

(iv)Sheena comes into the room looking frightened and afraid. You say to her: What's the matter? You (see/a ghost) Your friends have been telling you about their (v)holiday. You say to them: You (have/an interesting holiday) Complete the following dialogues: 5 Are you going anywhere during the summer vacations? (Replies that she is going to Bangkok) В (Asks how long will she be there) A (Answers she will be staying for a month) В A (Asks if she is going on official or personal trip) Well, it's an official trip. В (Says how lucky she is to have a paid Α holiday)

6. Write a letter to your mother telling her about your college hostel. You can write about the hostel food, room, new friends and how you feel staying away from home.

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Write a paragraph about an event that has had a major impact on your life.

- 7. Write an essay in about 200-250 words on one of the following topics:
 - (i) Your plans after completing graduation
 - (ii) A perfect holiday
 - (iii) The best things about college life.

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